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Date.		Mag.	Remarks.
1900.			
Nov.	27	3·06	Observations by W. E. Besley
Dec.	13	3·18	
	15	3·18	
	19	3·18	
	21	3·17	
1901.			
Feb.	5	3·02	Moonlight
	14	3·02	
	15	3·07	
Mar.	15	3·07	
	22	3·27	ι seemed very bright
1902.			
Apr.	16	4·0 ±	"Reliable, I think; but it is a colder whiter tint than ζ"
May	4	3·70	Bright twilight
	10	4·20	Compared only with ζ, as ι was too near the horizon
1902.			
Dec.	24	3·39	
1903.			
Jan.	23	3·17	
	28	3·20	
Feb.	23	3·31	
Mar.	3	3·25	"Most difficult to judge"
1904.			
Jan.	16	3·22	
	19	3·22	
Feb.	6	3·12	Mean of two observations
	13	3·17	
	15	3·02	
Mar.	10	3·02	
Apr.	9	2·92	
	12	3·22	ι looked reddish
May	2	2·47	Bright twilight

Telescopic Observation of a Meteor Trail. By W. Shackleton, A.R.C.Sc. (Lond.)

Whilst making a search for Encke's Comet towards midnight of October 12 I was startled by the field of view becoming suddenly illuminated, and on moving the telescope a few minutes in right ascension a bright ribbon-like streak came at once into view, which I was astonished to find sinuous and double. Glancing momentarily to the sky a long trail, evidently left by a meteor, was visible; moreover the trail appeared perfectly straight as far as the naked eye could judge. There was no doubt, however, that the trail, when observed under a magnifying power of 46, was irregular, the deviations bearing a strong resemblance to the path of an electric spark through air, except that the contortions were smaller and less rigid than is usually shown when the electric current takes the path of least resistance. The field of view of the telescope was 40′·5, and on tracing the trail by moving the telescope some three or four kinks were visible in each succeeding field.

The path of the meteor lay nearly in a circle of right ascension, and a movement of the telescope in declination showed that the whole trail was marked by these undulations, with here

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and there knotty globular patches, as if the meteor in its flight had shed occasional larger masses of incandescent matter.

The trail was tubular or consisted of two parallel narrow ribbons, each component being about twice the angular diameter of *Jupiter*, or about 90″ in width, separated by an interval of about 5″. The trail remained feebly visible to the naked eye for some minutes, but telescopic observation showed it to be diffusing into nebulous patches, with sufficient luminosity to render comet-seeking futile from the time of first observation, 11.39 P.M., until midnight.

The position of the telescope at the time of appearance was R.A. $0^h\ 45^m$, Dec. + 28°. Approximate position of trail was from Dec. + 15° to + 35°, in a circle of R.A. at $0^h\ 45^m$.

Ephemeris for Physical Observations of the Moon for 1905.

By A. C. D. Crommelin.

Greenwich. Midnight.		Selenographical Colong. of the Sun.	Selenographical Lat. of the Sun.	Geocentric Libration. Sel. Long. of the Earth.	Geocentric Libration. Lat. of the Earth.	Physical Libration. Long.	Physical Libration. Lat.	C.
1905.		°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Jan.	1	219·25	+1·32	+3·84	−6·29	+·004	+·004	14·34
	2	231·43	+1·31	+4·42	−6·58	+·004	+·004	9·11
	3	243·61	+1·30	+4·83	−6·49	+·003	+·005	3·32
	4	255·80	+1·28	+5·01	−6·05	+·003		357·40
	5	267·98	+1·27	+4·94	−5·29	+·002		351·72
	6	280·17	+1·26	+4·57	−4·28	+·001		346·61
	7	292·37	+1·24	+3·91	−3·08	·000		342·31
	8	304·55	+1·23	+2·99	−1·75	−·002		338·97
	9	316·73	+1·21	+1·83	−0·37	−·004		336·65
	10	328·91	+1·20	+0·51	+1·02	−·006		335·37
	11	341·08	+1·19	−0·89	+2·35	−·008		335·11
	12	353·25	+1·17	−2·29	+3·58	−·010		335·86
	13	5·41	+1·15	−3·60	+4·67	−·012		337·59
	14	17·54	+1·14	−4·72	+5·57	−·014		340·31
	15	29·71	+1·12	−5·57	+6·23	−·016	+·005	343·97
	16	41·86	+1·10	−6·09	+6·61	−·018	+·006	348·53
	17	53·99	+1·08	−6·22	+6·67	−·019		353·86
	18	66·13	+1·06	−5·94	+6·37	−·019		359·74
	19	78·25	+1·03	−5·29	+5·69	−·019		5·85
	20	90·38	+1·01	−4·31	+4·65	−·020		11·73
	21	102·50	+0·98	−3·08	+3·30	−·019		16·91
	22	114·63	+0·96	−1·71	+1·72	−·018	+·006	20·99

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